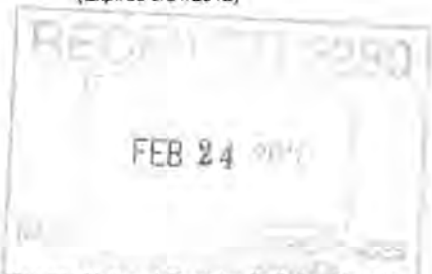


180



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Georgia Williams Nursing Home
other names/site number Borders, Beatrice, House

2. Location

street & number 176 Dyer Street
city or town Camilla
state Georgia code GA county Mitchell code 205 zip code 31730

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for
<input type="checkbox"/>	publication
	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national x statewide local

Richard Clowes 1-6-11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Historic Preservation Division – Georgia Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall 4-8-11
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTHCARE: clinic

DOMESTIC: dwelling

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: (not visible)

walls: ASBESTOS

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK (chimney)

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Georgia Williams Nursing Home is a c.1935 bungalow that was the private residence and workplace of midwife Beatrice Borders. The business was named after Borders' mother, who taught her the profession of midwifery. The outside appearance of the house belies its use as a birthing center and maternity home for thousands of African-American women between c.1941 and 1971. The house is located in a historically black residential area of Camilla known as "the Hill." Its exterior is similar to other nearby homes, while the interior was modified with a birthing room, recovery rooms, bedrooms, nursery, small office, laundry room, and side lobby entrance for expectant mothers. The front rooms include the owner's living room, bedroom, and dining room. A kitchen and breakfast room, plus one full bath (shared by all) and two half baths, are also located in the back section of the house. The house is a front-gabled Craftsman Bungalow with a three-quarter-width front porch. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles and the roofing material is asphalt. Two chimneys are visible. Wood sash windows are intact. The house was last used as a childcare center from 1972 to 2004, and a few minor modifications were made to accommodate this use.

Narrative Description

The Georgia Williams Nursing Home is a detached one-story house located on a residential street approximately four blocks northeast of the city of Camilla's commercial center. Camilla has a current population of around 6,000, and is the county seat of Mitchell County in southwest Georgia. The neighborhood includes a few shotgun houses and other early-20th-century dwellings, as well as some newer homes on streets that are experiencing redevelopment. African Americans have historically lived in the neighborhood.

The nursing home faces east toward Dyer Street at its intersection with Beacon Street (photograph 1). The building sits close to both streets with very little setback on the front or south sides. The lot measures 48 feet wide by 154 feet deep. Foundation shrubs (mostly azaleas), grass, and a couple of trees are the only vegetation (photographs 2 and 6). There is a small backyard that takes up a little more than one-third of the lot (photograph 5). It is currently enclosed in a metal fence. The backyard once had a separate boarding house that was rented to teachers, as well as a shed, playhouse, and small pool. These were all demolished between 1972 and 1980 when the property was used as a daycare center. Playground equipment was placed in the backyard at that time.

Tax records indicate that the bungalow was constructed in 1935, though some local residents place it slightly earlier. The rear was extended with a few extra rooms, probably c.1941, according to oral history (photograph 3). The balloon-frame house has an asymmetrical façade with a front-gabled porch extending from a wider gabled main roof. The front door is in the center of the porch, flanked by double windows to the left (south) and a single window to the right (north). The house's siding consists of asbestos shingles that are attached to wood boards. The roof is covered in rolled asphalt. The foundation is not visible, but is believed to be brick piers, possibly in-filled.

The front porch (facing Dyer Street) has a wood floor on a concrete foundation (photograph 1). It is reached by two steps set between low non-supporting piers. The porch's front gabled roof is supported by two square masonry columns, one on each corner. There is a metal awning shading the front porch. The small side porch is a low concrete stoop facing Beacon Street (photograph 8). It has a metal shed roof supported by

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metal posts. It has a sign above the entry canopy that reads "Georgia Williams Nursing Home" (photograph 9). This sign is believed to date from the late 1950s.

The major windows are wood sashes with several different configurations. Most are 4/4, but there are also a few 1/1 and 6/6 configurations. The 4/4 windows are primarily arranged in pairs on the front and sides of the house. Windows on the south side are covered in metal canopy shades (photograph 2). There are five doors. The front door on Dyer Street leads to Beatrice Borders' private living room. The side door on Beacon Street leads to a small lobby used by patients and their families. One rear door leads from the backyard to a small, enclosed back porch that extends behind the kitchen (photograph 4). There are emergency exit doors from recovery rooms "A" and "B" that were later alterations to the house.

The roofline is typical of many front-gabled bungalows with a long ridgeline that extends over the front porch. Exposed rafter tails are among the few details that elucidate the Craftsman style on this house. The rear roof section is more complicated because there have been additions. A lower gabled roof has attached sheds, which extend to the back and sides. There are two visible brick chimneys; the larger one is near the center of the main roof and a smaller one is at the rear (photograph 7).

The interior floor plan includes a front section that is typical of many bungalows, and a rear section that was retrofitted and extended to facilitate the medical use of this house. The private rooms include the living room, which is entered directly from the front door (photograph 10). It has a wood floor, and a brick fireplace mantel in the corner. The firebox opening is filled in with brick (photograph 11). To the right of the fireplace, a single door leads to Beatrice Borders' private bedroom. The bedroom has a brick fireplace mantel and a wall sink (photograph 12). Directly behind the living room is one double-door opening leading to the dining room. The dining room was also part of the private residence. It has glass French doors on the right (north) side that allowed the viewing of babies in the nursery (photograph 13).

Directly behind Borders' bedroom, and reached by a door from her room, is what has been designated as recovery room "A" (photographs 14 and 15). A portion of this large room was also divided into a small nursery for the newborn babies. A short hall behind recovery room "A" leads to the delivery room (photograph 16) and recovery room "B" (photograph 17). This area has a half bath. A wall between the delivery room and recovery room "B" was removed after 1972. The house's only full bath is also off the rear hallway. There are several wall sinks and another half bath in the medical area (rear section of the house).

The kitchen (photograph 21), breakfast room (photograph 20), and laundry room in the rear of the house were used primarily by staff. Patients usually ate their meals in bed. Staff and family members used the two small extra bedrooms in the southwest corner of the house as needed (photograph 22). The enclosed back porch has a door that leads to the back yard. Most rooms in the rear of the house have vinyl or linoleum floor coverings, which were easier to keep clean and sanitary.

The lobby for patients and their families is accessible by a side door from Beacon Street (photograph 18). This arrangement allowed for some privacy in the front part of the house. The lobby has space for a desk, a credenza, and a sofa. It also includes several shelves that Beatrice Borders enjoyed using for her collection of small decorative items or "whatnots," as they are called in southern Georgia (photograph 19). From the lobby, patients could proceed directly to the delivery and recovery areas without going through Borders' personal living and sleeping areas. The interior spaces of the house still reflect this era of the nursing home with its division of uses.

Between 1972 and 2004, the rear section of the house was used for a daycare center. In order to meet regulations, there were a few minor interior changes. The wall between the delivery room and the back recovery room was removed to allow adequate space for children. Space heaters were removed, and the rooms were painted and redecorated. The backyard was fenced and turned into a playground. After 2004

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the house was primarily used for storage. Current plans include possible exhibits of some of the medical equipment and documents related to Beatrice Borders and her work.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

HEALTH/MEDICINE

OTHER: Women's History

SOCIAL HISTORY

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

c.1941-1971

Significant Dates

c.1941 – house began to be used as a nursing home (birthing facility)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Borders, Beatrice

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c.1941 when Beatrice Borders began using the house as a nursing home for the delivery of babies and the care of their mothers. It ends the year of her death (1971), when the house was no longer used for this purpose.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Georgia Williams Nursing Home continued to achieve significance into a period less than 50 years before its nomination, and must therefore meet Criteria Consideration G. The property is exceptionally significant because of its important role in southwest Georgia as the only known birthing center/maternity home available to African-American women in the region. Even statewide, no other similar places have been documented. The home is an extremely rare resource associated with the historical evolution of the field of midwifery in Georgia, and also with the life of an exceptional woman who delivered over 6,000 babies. The Georgia Williams Nursing Home tells a little-known story of how an African-American woman managed to have a successful livelihood and provide care for others during the years of racial segregation in the South. Most medical facilities in Georgia continued to be segregated through the 1960s. Since the house continued in this use until 1971, the period of significance should reflect the entire career of Beatrice Borders. The interior layout of the house is extremely intact, and still retains the evidence of its dual use as both a home and a medical facility.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Georgia Williams Nursing Home is being nominated at the state level of significance as a rare (and possibly the only surviving) example of a black-owned birthing center that operated in Georgia during the era of "Jim Crow" segregation, and also for its associations with the work and accomplishments of an African-American entrepreneur. Beatrice Borders (1892-1971), the founder and operator of the maternity shelter, was a trained midwife who began her career under the guidance of her mother, for whom the home was named. The property is significant under Criteria A and B in the areas of black ethnic heritage, health/medicine and social history because Beatrice Borders ran the only known commercial birthing center available to black women in Mitchell County and surrounding counties from c.1941 to 1971. During that time she and her assistants delivered over 6,000 babies, mostly at the nursing home, but also in the mothers' own homes. Access to major medical facilities was limited, and many African Americans (as well as other impoverished, rural women) could not afford hospital fees. Women often preferred the type of care provided by midwives, and depended on them for survival. Over the years Borders charged between \$25 and \$55 and also accepted barter goods and time payments. The nursing home was licensed by the state. Midwives who worked in Georgia were required to take an exam given by an official of the state health department, and women had to be declared healthy enough by doctors in Camilla in order to have a baby by midwife. Patients came to Borders from several of the surrounding counties, because no other place in the area fulfilled this need. Mothers stayed an average of three days, while meals were prepared for them and babies were cared for. The property is also significant under Criteria A and B in the areas of commerce and women's history because Beatrice Borders was recognized as one of the most successful black businesswomen in Camilla. The property is the only one that illustrates her important achievements throughout the most productive years of her life.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Georgia Williams Nursing Home is significant in the areas of black ethnic heritage and social history as an important example of an African-American workplace that played a major role in southwest Georgia during the years of segregation. In remote areas of the rural South, and particularly among African Americans, the practice of midwifery had a strong tradition and remained a viable and respected vocation even past the middle of the 20th century. There was once widespread use in Georgia of what were affectionately known as "granny" midwives, older black women who had learned from their mothers or other relatives, and who had a

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central and esteemed role in their community. Southern lay midwives sometimes described their job as "catching babies," and in many cases there were ritual traditional practices involved. Some cultural traditions served a purpose related to the emotional support that midwives gave to the mothers. These midwives typically delivered babies in the mothers' homes, and did not have the well-equipped facility that Beatrice Borders maintained in the rear of her own house. According to a letter written in 2010 by Camilla Mayor Mary Jo Haywood, "This place virtually birthed a city."

The economic and racial inequities of the early to mid-20th century in rural South Georgia meant that few families could afford time away from work to give the care needed after delivery of a baby. Even where hospitals were available, the fees were considered high. African-American men and women around Camilla, who often worked as field hands, were among those who suffered the most from the deep poverty that lingered during and after the Great Depression and through the Jim Crow era. The Georgia Williams Nursing Home offered a safe haven where mothers and babies could rest and be cared for, usually for three days or more after delivery. White doctors in Camilla assisted by being on call for emergencies, and by authorizing delivery by midwife. (During the time, there were no black doctors in Camilla.) In the seventh month of a woman's pregnancy, these doctors signed the "green cards" entitled Permit for Delivery By A Certified Midwife. While Beatrice Borders never turned anyone away because of their race, almost all her patients were African American. She did deliver a few white babies in their own mothers' homes, and an occasional patient came from a Mexican migrant family.

In the December 3, 1951 issue, *LIFE* Magazine included a 12-page photo essay by renowned photographer W. Eugene Smith on the topic of African-American midwives in the South. It featured an article entitled "Nurse Midwife Maude Callen Eases Pain of Birth and Death." The woman in the photographs was a graduate of Tuskegee's midwifery program in Alabama. Black midwives received additional publicity in 1953 with the educational film *All My Babies*, produced by the Georgia Department of Public Health. The film follows midwife Mary Coley as she delivers babies in various homes in Albany, Georgia. Featuring a live childbirth, it was produced as a training film to teach proper techniques to other midwives. African-American midwives continued to fulfill a needed function that served the community even as doctors and hospitals gradually began to play larger roles.

The nursing home is also significant in the area of health/medicine for its role in perpetuating an ancient healthcare practice. The "medical model" of childbirth is a relatively recent one. As long as women have been having babies, other women have been assisting with this as a natural process. In the U.S. in 1900, 50 percent of all women used midwives. As the field of obstetrics became a specialty in medical school, upper-class women began using doctors, who were more likely to treat pregnancy and childbirth as inherently dangerous. The major decline in midwifery began in the early 20th century with a campaign of opposition by doctors (then almost always male).

In 1921 a coalition of women's activists and progressive social reformers supported the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Protection Act, which was signed by President Warren G. Harding. This was the nation's first federally funded social welfare program, and it directly addressed the needs of women and babies by providing money to the states to fund midwife training programs. The American Medical Association opposed the legislation on several grounds, and federal funds only lasted until 1929. However, the act had a big impact as a public health initiative.

The proponents of the Sheppard-Towner Act hoped to reduce maternal and infant mortality. If midwives were to continue practicing, they had to enroll in government-run classes at their county health departments. In many cases in Georgia, nurses from Atlanta were sent to teach rural women about antiseptic practices, hygiene, medical principles, and compliance with state regulations. The nurses inspected the midwives'

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medical bags to ensure they were clean and properly equipped. There was a special emphasis on prenatal care. The teachers were mostly highly trained white nurses, but many had never delivered babies when they were sent to instruct experienced African-American midwives.

Even after federal funds were withdrawn from states, health departments continued to educate and license midwives on a reduced level. Statewide in Georgia, 42 percent of babies were delivered by a midwife in 1936, and the number was reduced to 26 percent by 1946. In rural areas, the numbers remained higher. The city of Camilla and Mitchell County did not have a hospital until 1949.

The property is also significant in the areas of commerce and women's history because it is a good example of a successful woman-owned business during a time when women (especially African-American women) typically worked in low-level, non-professional occupations. If women worked for wages before World War II, they were often employed by others in jobs that did not offer much opportunity for advancement or self-direction. Teaching and nursing were considered acceptable professions for white women, but many black women had to accept jobs as laundresses, seamstresses, nannies, cooks, maids, or similar occupations. Midwifery was one field that offered a woman an opportunity for an independent career.

The struggle of Beatrice Borders to make a viable business of her own is reflected in the fact that she sometimes had to borrow money from the local Planters and Citizens (P&C) Bank in order to continue operating. Borders always charged her patients what they could afford. For a delivery in the 1940s, the typical price was around \$25, but even by the 1960s it was never over \$55. Borders also accepted payment of goods such as chickens, hogs, vegetables, or other farm produce. This enabled women from all economic levels to receive the needed prenatal and maternal care. While Borders initially served mostly Mitchell County, as her work became known, women came from all the surrounding counties as well.

Borders' business was always steady, as indicated by county records that document over 6,000 deliveries at the Georgia Williams Nursing Home in its 30 years of operation. In order to accomplish this, Borders employed others as midwife assistants, cooks, and housekeepers. She also trained several women, who learned the skills to later be certified as midwives by the county health department. During her life, Borders was highly respected in the community as the only black woman in Camilla who operated her own business for such a long period of time. The city's housing authority honored her in 1971 by giving a new housing project the name "Beatrice Borders Homes."

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Beatrice Borders was born on November 15, 1892 in Camilla, Mitchell County, Georgia. Her mother, Georgia B. Williams, was a traditional African-American midwife. Borders' grandmother, Katie Jones, had also been a midwife. These women delivered babies in the mothers' homes, as was the usual practice. Georgia B. Williams was the original owner of the house at 76 Dyer Street in Camilla, which was constructed c.1935, or possibly a few years earlier. Beatrice Borders inherited the house from her mother. Borders had learned the profession of midwifery from her mother, and began practicing in Mitchell County around 1918.

Borders took her career to a more professional level by being licensed by the state of Georgia (Department of Health). She attended classes and took an exam to achieve this certification. She then broadened her business by opening the rear of her private house as a birthing center and maternity home. By c.1941 she had altered and/or added to the rear in order to create space for a delivery room, recovery rooms, and a new side lobby for patients. Private rooms were maintained in the front. Borders' friend and neighbor Lucius

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Jackson is credited with much of the work on the alterations to the building. Borders named her business the Georgia Williams Nursing Home after her mother.

During the 30 years that the Georgia Williams Nursing Home operated, Beatrice Borders and her assistants delivered over 6,000 babies. It was the first and only facility of its type in Mitchell County and the surrounding region. Modern medical equipment, including an incubator for premature infants, was installed in the nursing home. Mothers stayed for an average of three days, but could recuperate for up to a week if needed. According to recently conducted oral interviews, the names of some of the white doctors in Camilla who were on call, if needed, included Dr. Williams, Dr. McNeil (sp?), and Dr. Hackett.

Transportation could be difficult, as some of the women came from surrounding towns such as Cairo, Miegs, Bainbridge, Sylvester, Baconton, and Newton. A small sampling of admission cards from the 1950s and 1960s indicates the occupations of some of the fathers as follows: truck driver, public work, farming, Mil Dairy, Camilla Cotton Oil Company, Georgia Power, warehouse, yard work, oil mill, U.S. Army, creosote plant, supermarket clerk, fertilizer company, and common laborer.

Little information is available regarding Beatrice Borders' own family life, but she did raise several children. Some were extended family members who were adopted. There were extra bedrooms in the house that could be used by staff or family members as needed. Because several patients could be delivering or staying overnight at once, Borders sometimes had two or three other midwives helping her. Staff who assisted through the years included Vera Mae Silas, who worked as a cook and did cleaning and laundry for over two decades. Arilla Smiley was employed as a midwife at the home from 1948 to 1971. She was trained by Beatrice Borders, and eventually received formal certification from the state. Christine Collier was a midwife at the home from 1948 to the 1960s. Jacquelyn Briscoe, Borders' adopted granddaughter, learned to cook at the nursing home.

Because of her record of successful births and her position in the community, Borders was allowed to continue operating her midwifery practice until her death. The state was increasing its standards so that it became more difficult to deliver babies outside hospitals. Beatrice Borders died on November 29, 1971, leaving her house to her adopted granddaughter Brenda Smiley. Arilla Smiley (Brenda's mother) hoped to continue to operate the nursing home, but this was not allowed by the state. Instead, Arilla Smiley ran a daycare center on the property from 1972 to 2004. She made minor alterations to accommodate this use under state regulations. Descendents of Borders and former staff have retained much of the nursing homes' medical equipment and many records, such as birth certificates and "green cards." They hope to preserve the building as a testament to the life's work of Beatrice Borders.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Interviews:

- Briscoe, Jacquelyn. Interview by Steven Moffson. Camilla, Georgia. April 15, 2010.
- Collier, Christine. Interview by Jacquelyn Briscoe. Camilla Georgia. March 16, 2009.
- Silas, Vera Mae. Interview by Steven Moffson. Camilla, Georgia. April 15, 2010.
- Smiley, Arilla. Interview by Jacquelyn Briscoe. Camilla, Georgia. April 7, 2009.
- Smiley, Arilla. Interview by Steven Moffson. Camilla, Georgia. April 15, 2010.

Newspapers:

- "Beatrice Borders Busy as Special Day Nears." *The Camilla (GA) Enterprise*, September 3, 1971.
- "Beatrice Borders Homes Are Formally Dedicated at Special Ceremony." *The Camilla (GA) Enterprise*, September 8, 1971.
- "Housing to be Named After Beatrice Borders." *The Camilla (GA) Enterprise*, June 4, 1971.

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Unpublished Sources:

Briscoe, Jacquelyn. "Historic Property Information Form, Georgia B. Williams Nursing Home" and supporting documentation, April 27, 2009. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta.

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Housing Authority of the City of Camilla, Georgia. Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Commissioners of the Housing Authority of the City of Camilla, Georgia. May 12, 1971.

Mitchell County, Georgia. Office of the County Clerk. Vital Records Department.

Mitchell County, Georgia. Superior Court. *Deed Book 185*: 240.

Mitchell County, Georgia. Tax Assessor's Office. Map C 20, Parcel 237.

Permits for Delivery by a Certified Midwife. Personal Property of Beatrice Borders and Georgia Williams Nursing Home. Records dated 1941-1971.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

N/A

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

(Note: The following UTM reference is in North American Datum 1927, in order to be consistent with the submitted USGS topographic map.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>765950</u>	<u>345910</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is indicated by a heavy line drawn to scale on the attached tax map. This includes the entire lot on which the house rests and all that remains associated with the house, up to the pavement of Dyer Street in the front yard and Beacon Street in the side yard.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the current legal boundary, which is the acreage historically associated with the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Denise Messick, historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia DNR date January 2011
street & number 254 Washington Street, SW, Ground Level telephone 404-656-2840
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334
e-mail Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Name of Property

Mitchell County, Georgia
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Georgia Williams Nursing Home

City or Vicinity: Camilla

County: Mitchell

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller

Date Photographed: April 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 22. Front façade (east side) of house. Photographer facing west.
- 2 of 22. South and east sides of house. Photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 22. West and south sides of house. Photographer facing northeast.
- 4 of 22. Rear (west side) of house. Photographer facing east.
- 5 of 22. Rear of house and backyard. Photographer facing east.
- 6 of 22. Front (east) and north sides of house. Photographer facing southwest.
- 7 of 22. North side of house. Photographer facing south.
- 8 of 22. Side entrance (leading to lobby) on Beacon Street. Photographer facing north.
- 9 of 22. Side entrance and canopy on Beacon Street. Photographer facing north.

Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Name of Property

Mitchell County, Georgia
County and State

- 10 of 22. Living room, looking toward dining room. Photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 22. Living room, looking toward mantel. Photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 22. Beatrice Borders' bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.
- 13 of 22. Dining room. Photographer facing west.
- 14 of 22. Recovery room "A." Photographer facing north.
- 15 of 22. Recovery room "A" and nursery. Photographer facing south.
- 16 of 22. Delivery room. Photographer facing northeast.
- 17 of 22. Recovery room "B." Photographer facing west/southwest.
- 18 of 22. Lobby. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 19 of 22. Shelves in lobby. Photographer facing west.
- 20 of 22. Breakfast room. Photographer facing west.
- 21 of 22. Kitchen. Photographer facing east.
- 22 of 22. Rear bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.

Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Name of Property

Mitchell County, Georgia
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Brenda Smiley
street & number P. O. Box 19 telephone _____
city or town Union Point state GA zip code 30669

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

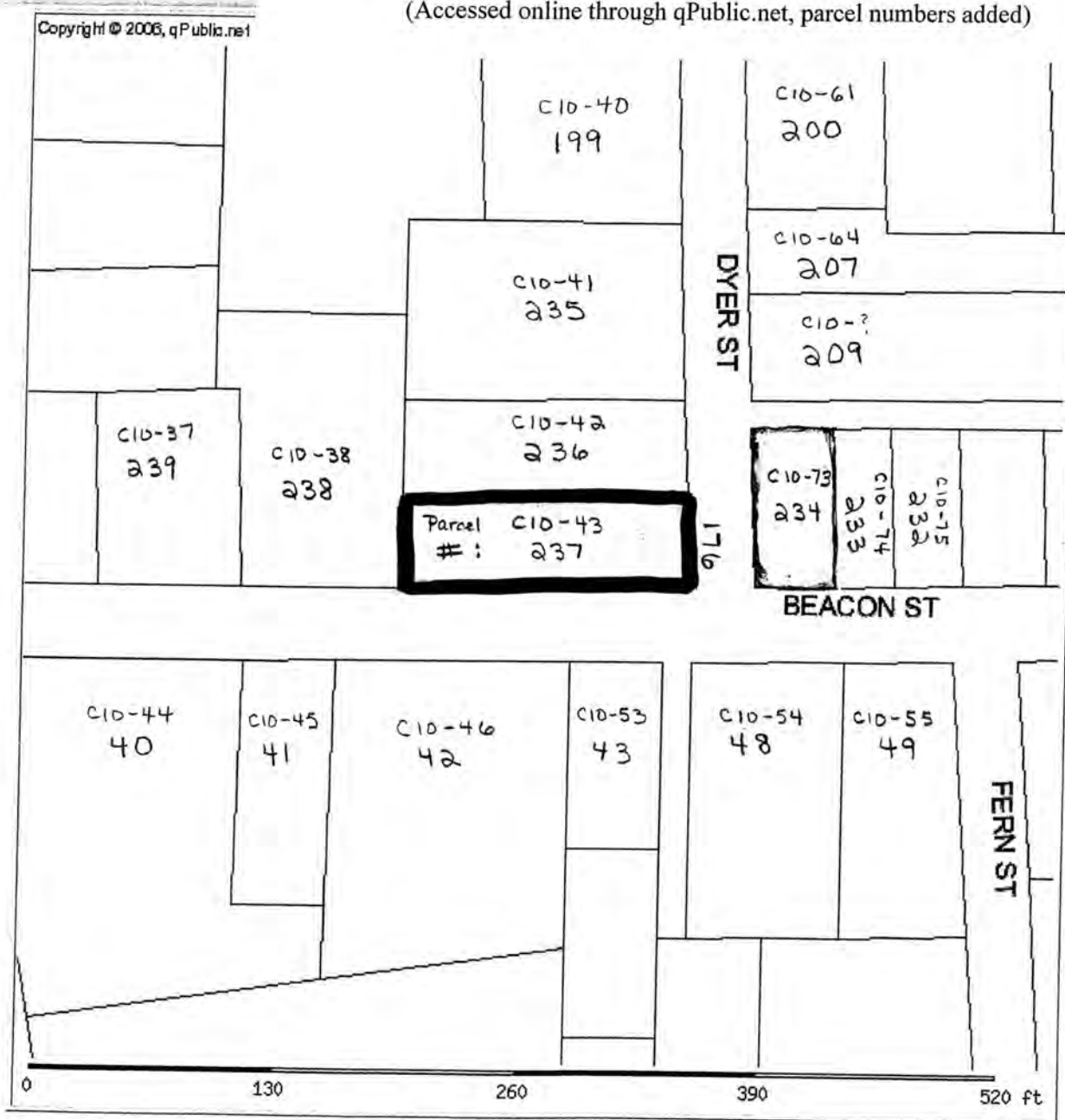
GEORGIA WILLIAMS NURSING HOME
 MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA
 NATIONAL REGISTER MAP/TAX MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: **—**

SCALE: as shown 1" = 86 FEET.

NORTH: **↑**

SOURCE: PARCEL MAPS, MITCHELL COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
 (Accessed online through qPublic.net, parcel numbers added)



PARCEL INFORMATION TABLE

Selected Parcel	<u>C0200-237-000</u>
Class Code (NOTE: Not Zoning Info)	R1
Taxing District	Camilla
Acres	0.17

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Name	SMILEY BRENDA ETAL
Mailing Address	% JACQUELYN BRISCOE 1081 WILLOW ST UNION POINT, GA 30669
Situs/Physical Address	176 DYER ST

GEORGIA WILLIAMS NURSING HOME
 MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA
 FLOOR PLAN/PHOTO KEY

5

NORTH: 

SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

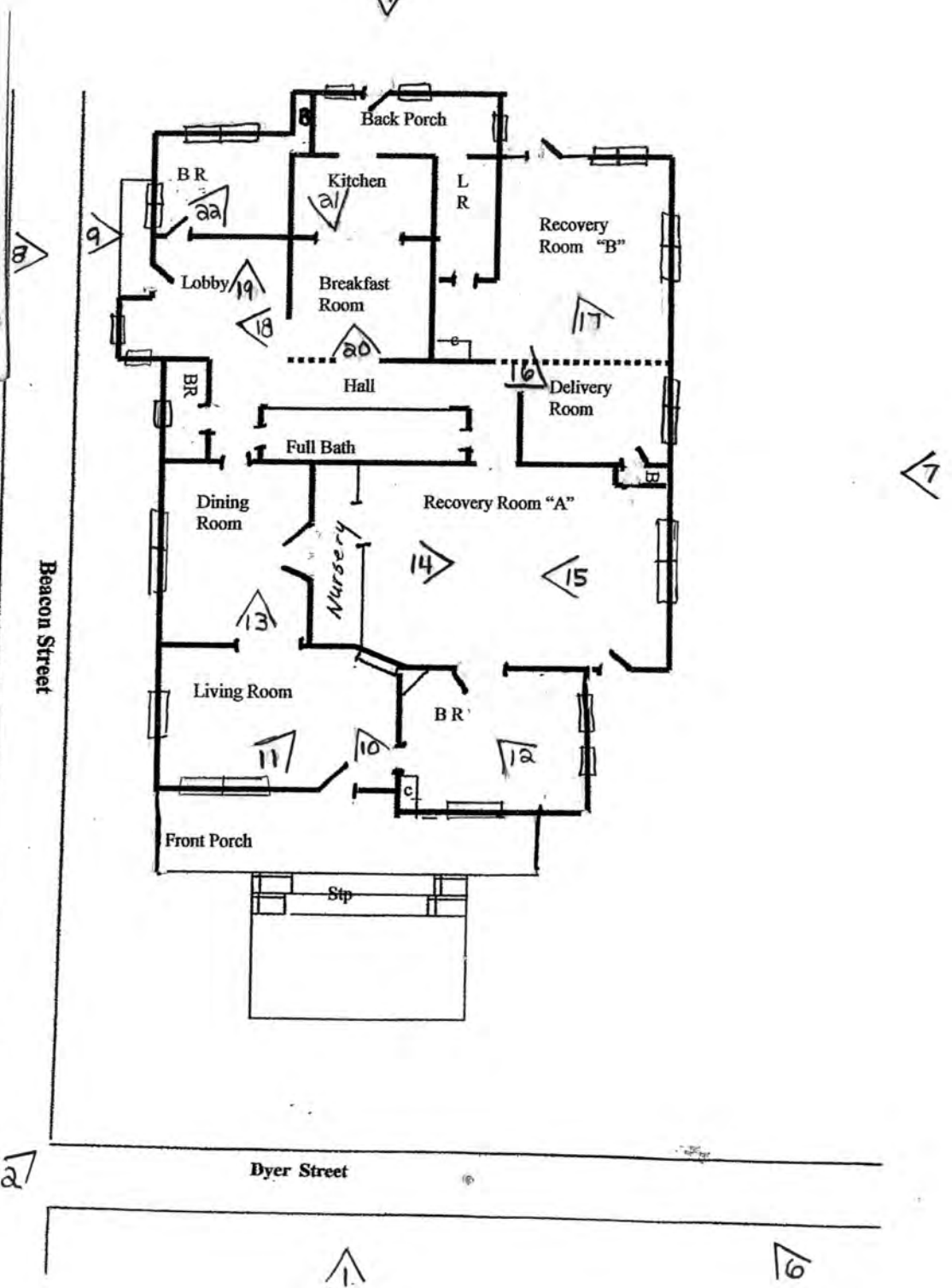
PHOTOGRAPHS/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 

SOURCE: Drawing by Jacquelyn Briscoe, July 20, 2009

(Modified by Georgia DNR, Historic Preservation Division)

3

4



- B = Half Bath**
- L = Laundry Room**
- BR = Bed Room**
- C = Closet**
- Stp = Steps**
- = Wall Removed**

Beacon Street

Dyer Street

2

1

6

7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Williams, Georgia, Nursing Home

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Mitchell

DATE RECEIVED: 2/24/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/17/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/01/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/11/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000180

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.8.4 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 1 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 2 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 3 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 4 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 5 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 6 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 7 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 8 of 22**



Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 9 of 22



Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 10 of 22



Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 11 of 22



Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 12 of 22



Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 13 of 22



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 14 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 15 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 16 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 17 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 18 of 22**



**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 19 of 22**



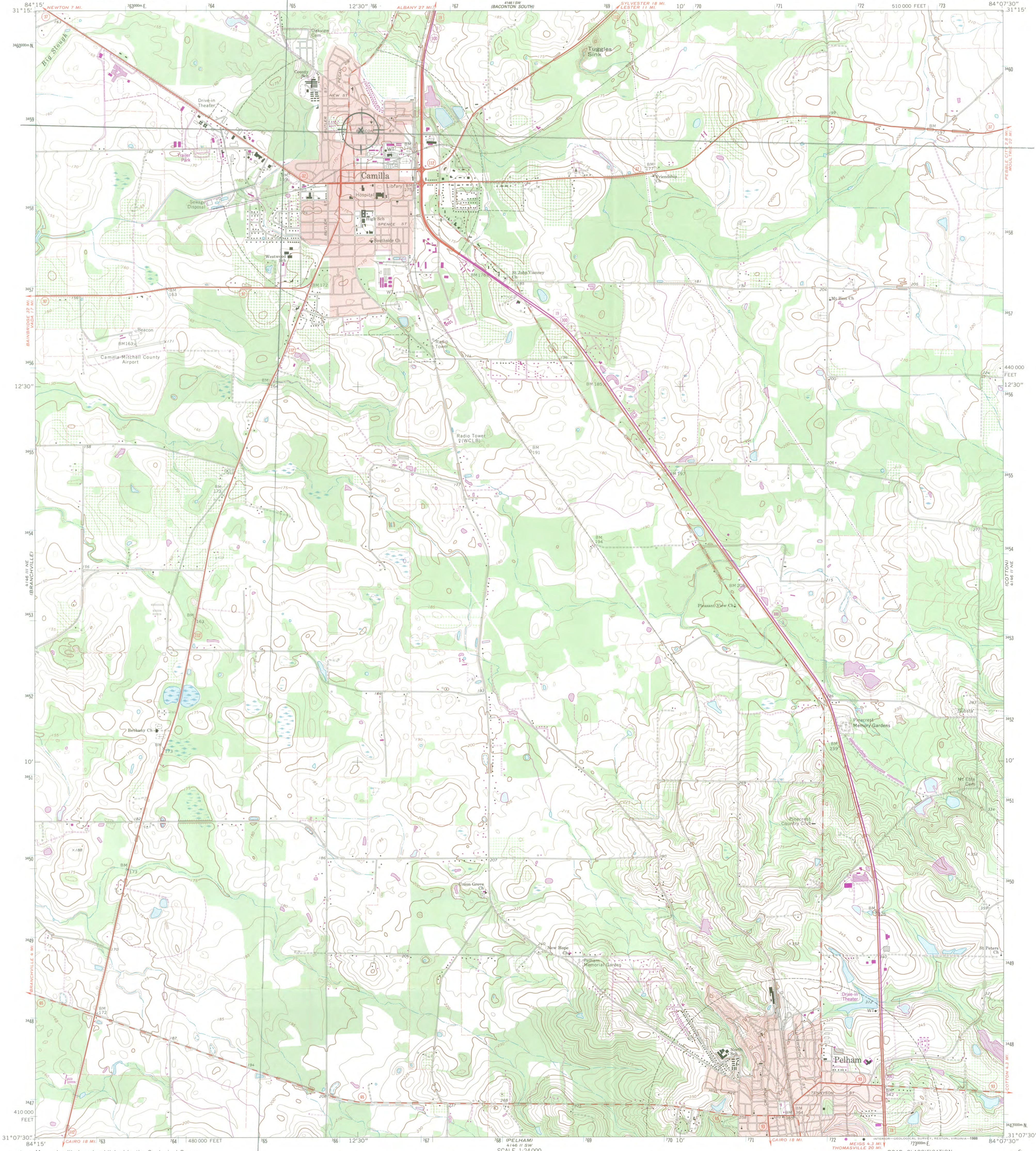
**Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 20 of 22**



Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 21 of 22

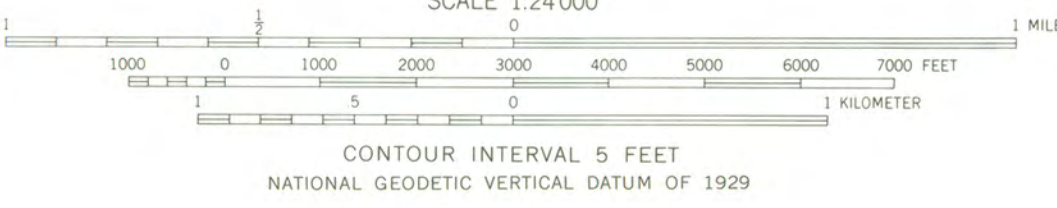


Georgia Williams Nursing Home
Mitchell County, Georgia
Photograph 22 of 22



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Georgia Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1968. Field checked 1971
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 17 meters south and
10 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Georgia agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1983 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1988



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CAMILLA, GA.
31084-B2-TF-024
1971
PHOTOREVISED 1988
DMA 4146 II NW—SERIES V845

 **GEORGIA**
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER



February 7, 2011

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for your consideration:

Georgia Williams Nursing Home, Mitchell County, Georgia

Sincerely,



Gretchen Brock
National Register & Survey Program Manager
Historic Preservation Division

Enclosure